

The presence of the brown colouration over the cross-veins is less distinctive than the colour of the antennae, which is diagnostic for the species (Hölzel *in litt.* 19.6.1998). Current keys (Aspöck, Aspöck and Hölzel, *op. cit.*) use the former character to group *Symphorobius klapaleki* with *S. pellucidus* (Walker, 1853) and *S. riudori* Návas, 1915 as distinct from *S. fuscescens* (Wallengren, 1863). For species having three branches in the radial sector (i.e. the subgenus *Niremberge* Návas, 1909), only *S. pellucidus* and *S. fuscescens* are included in the British key (Plant, C.W., 1997. A key to the adults of British lacewings and their allies (Neuroptera, Megaloptera, Raphidioptera and Mecoptera). *Field Studies* 9: 179-269 – reprinted in the *AIDGAP* series). Since both of these species have completely brown antennae, and since the brown mark on the wings may not be as diagnostic as was previously thought, it is now appropriate for the key to proceed as follows.

Key to the British species of the genus *Symphorobius* (subgenus *Niremberge*)

1. Scape and pedicel of antennae pale yellow-brown, contrasting with darker brown flagellomeres ..... *klapaleki* Zeleny, 1963  
 – Scape and pedicel of antennae pale darker brown concolorous with flagellomeres ..... 2
2. Wings monocolourous clear or tinged brown..... *fuscescens* (Wallengren, 1863)  
 – Wing membrane darker over the cross-veins than over the surrounding membrane *pellucidus* (Walker, 1853)

*Symphorobius klapaleki* is distributed in Europe from Austria, Czechoslovakia; Germany, Italy, Rumania and Spain (Aspöck, Aspöck and Hölzel, *op. cit.*). Formerly, it has not been recorded from Britain (Aspöck, Aspöck and Hölzel, *op. cit.*; Plant, 1994. *Provisional atlas of the lacewings and allied insects (Neuroptera, Megaloptera, Raphidioptera and Mecoptera) of Britain and Ireland*. Biological Records Centre; Plant, 1997. *op. cit.*). In Britain it is presently only known from Silwood Park. Little is known about the biology of this species.– A.E. WHITTINGTON, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF. E-mail aew@nms.ac.uk

**EDITORIAL COMMENT:** Although it is correct that *S. klapaleki* is not included in my key (Plant, 1997), the male terminalia are drawn in Fig. 140 on page 238.

### Lang's short-tailed Blue *Leptotes pirithous* (L.) (Lep.: Lycaenidae) and other butterflies on Fuerteventura, Canary Islands

I visited Fuerteventura from 25 March to 1 April 1998 and stayed at the southern end of the island near Moro Jables. The few butterfly species seen were all found or near gardens or in the salt marches at Moro Jable.

*Catopsilia florella* (Fabricus) was common in the grounds of my hotel at Esquinosa Beach and there were plenty of ova and young larvae on the *Cassia didymobotrya* in the gardens. The few larvae I collected were all parasitised by a small black dipteran. Both white and yellow forms of the female of *C. florella* were

seen. One specimen of *Danaus plexippus* was seen near Moro Jable but I could not find any signs of larvae on plants of *Calotropis procera*, a giant introduced milkweed which grows in the river gullies. *Zizeeria knysna* (Trimen) was locally common at several sites along the coast near Moro Jable wherever there was any damp ground. The butterflies were associated with the little pink-flowered annual trefoil *Lotus glinoides*.

On the 30 March I was investigating some *Acacia* trees on the edge of the salt marsh near the lighthouse to see if there might be any sign of *Azanus ubaldus* (Stoll) which occurs further west on Gran Canaria when I saw and caught two female specimens of *Leptotes pirithous* (L.). This is a new record of this butterfly not only for Fuerteventura but for the whole of the Canary Islands. However, this is perhaps not very surprising as Fuerteventura is only about 100 kms from African coast at Cape Juby and specimens could be blown across in the frequent winds.

Of the more obvious moths *Macroglossum stellatarum* (L.) was occasional at the *Bongainvillia* in the gardens and *Syngrapha circumflexa* (L.) at the lamps on the balcony of my hotel room.— DAVID HALL, The Cathedral School, The Palace, Lichfield, Staffordshire WS13 7LH.

### Records of some less common Anthomyiidae (Diptera) from Kent

The Anthomyiidae is possibly the least well-studied family within the calypterate diptera and hence general records within the literature are sparse. During the period 1982 to 1997 I accumulated some 1400 records for 100 species from Kent with more than 50% of the records pertaining to the following ten species: *Adia cinerella* (Fallén), *Anthomyia liturata* (R.-D.), *Anthomyia procellaris* Rondani, *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen), *Delia florilega* (Zetterstedt), *Delia platura* (Meigen), *Hylemya vagans* (Panzer), *Hylemya variata* (Fallén), *Pegoplata infirma* (Meigen) and *Paregle audacula* (Harris). The following notes give details of those species represented by single records together with others which may be of interest to students of the group.

*Alliopsis billbergi* (Zetterstedt)

16.v.1984 Hothfield Common, O.S. grid ref. TQ967453. One male swept from scrub on sandy heathland.

*Anthomyia imbrida* Rondani

5.vii.1983 Murston TQ925653. One male swept from dry fly-ash tip; 11.vi.1989 Dover Western Heights TR3140; 11.vi.1989 Shakespeare Cliff, Aycliffe TR3039 – males and females taken from both sites on dry chalk grassland.

*A. mimetica* (Malloch)

28.v.1992 Rusthall Common TQ5639. One male swept during collecting over a range of habitats, mainly grassland and mature, mixed deciduous, woodland.

*A. pluvialis* (Linnaeus)

22.v.1993 Aylesford TQ735592, one male along banks of water-filled gravel pit; 29.v.1993 Teynham Levels TQ9664, one male in coastal grazing marsh; 6.viii.1993 Bingley's Island, Canterbury TR142576; one male in damp willow scrub;